Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL X] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1809. 2665.

Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing Year,

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the house, and take care of horses. Apply to the PRINTER.

November 14. d

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

Just Published,

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]
For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street,

A Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body:

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

November 10.

NEW ALMANAC.

COTTOM & STEWART,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR
ALMANAC,
For 1810.

Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

ALSO,

GERMAN ALMANCS,
For 1810.

For saleb the Gross, Dozen, or single one

October

Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf, a general assortment of CORDAGE and SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at their rope-walk, they will receive orders for any description of Cordage warranted to be made out of the best materials and manufactured in such a manner as will bear the inspection of the best judges.

N. B. A liberal price will be always given for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24. d

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,
Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

TO RENT,

A three story Brick Dwelling House on the corner of Washington and Prince streets, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Jacob.

A L S O,

A WARE HOUSE, they will be let together or seperately. Possession will be given on the first of November next. For terms apply to Mr. P. Triplett.

Edmund Denney.

October 10. co

☞ PRINTING in all its various branches, handsomely executed with accuracy and dispatch.

For St. Bartholomews,

The fast sailing Brig
HELEN,
JOHN MCCOBB, Master;
Now ready to receive a cargo. For some freight or passage, apply to the master on board. or

James Patton.

December 13.

RAISINS IN KEGS.

BRYAN HAMPSON & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED
A consignment of fresh *Raisins* in kegs;

Which they will sell by the quantity or single keg.

A few boxes first quality CHOCOLATE, for retailing.

December 7.

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *John Potts* and *Eliza* his wife, to the subscriber, will be sold, at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of this instant month December, sundry pieces or parcels of GROUND, situate and lying on Queen, Water, and Union-streets, in the town of Alexandria, a plat of which will be produced on the day of sale, when the terms of payment will be made known.

Ludwell Lee, *Trustee.*

December 8. dts

☞ *New Hardware Store.*

ADAM LYNN & CO.
Have received by the ship DUMFRIES, *from Liverpool, via Baltimore,*
A large and general assortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, japanned & brass Ware:

Which they now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at their store, corner of King and Royal-streets, lately occupied by *Peter Sherron.*

They have also for sale,
Barr-Iron and Steel.

December 11.

LANDING

From the sloop Ranger, Captain Campbell, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

30 tons Plaister Paris
20 barrels New-England Rum
100 kegs Salmon
4 chests Hyson Tea
30 coils Grass Rope
5000 yards Tow Cloth
33 casks Goshen Cheese, of a superior quality.

IN STORE,

30,000 weight Green Coffee
25 hogsheads and 20 barrels Muscovado Sugars
10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a superior quality.
50 cases Florence Oil, 12 bottles each
100 bolts Ravens Duck
100 reams Writing Paper.
30 barrels Tanners Oil
2 casks Sperm Oil
4 pipes 4th proof Alicant Brandy
4 puncheons Jamaica Rum
200 barrels Mess No. 1 & No. 2 Beef
50 barrels Prime Pork
150 boxes Brown Soap
6 casks Timothy Seed
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 Do. No. 1 & 3 Chocolate
10 barrels Salmon
20,000 lbs Soal Leather
30 packages Shoes different qualities.
30 casks Bellona Gunpowder
1 case German Checks.

WANTED,

1000 busnels clean Rye, for which Cash will be given.

Apply as above.

Dec. 5;

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2. dtf.

John G. Ladd,

Has just received and offers for sale,
18 bags Soft Shelled Almonds,
62 boxes Lemons,
30 boxes fresh Malaga Raisins,
3 tierces Pearl Ashes,
10 casks Lamp Oil.

November 30.

☞ BUTTER.

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good shipping order

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.
40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,
Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

November 28.

ATTENTION!

A RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS is opened at the corner of Washington and King streets, for the enlistment of soldiers to serve in the United States Artillery.

John Fitzgerald,
Lt. U. S. Artillerists.

Nov. 17. d

BAR-IRON.

30 tons Swedish Iron, in flat and square bars, landing, and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

December 11.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY
CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

The Subscriber

Has received the following articles:

New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the first quality
Mississippi Cotton of the first quality
Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin
London Particular Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon } WINES
Superior Claret in cases
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, & Bohea } TEAS.
Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels
Gunpowder
P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9
Mould Shot, B. L. and S. S. C.
Salt Petre, double refined
Spanish Flotant Indigo
Copperas of the 1st quality
Fresh Nutmegs
Pimento and black Pepper,
Demijohns,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by the wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

James Sanderson.

Nov. 8. d

☞ A CARD.

MR. GENERES,

HAS the honor of informing the LADIES & GENTLEMEN of Alexandria, that his first BALL will be on Thursday next, 14th inst. on the same plan as heretofore, and to be continued once a fortnight during the season.

December 12 3t

WANTED,

A WOMAN that can be well recommended, who understands sewing and is fond of the care of children.

ALSO,

A WOMAN who understands house work. Apply to the

PRINTER.

December 12. 3t

Sale at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st instant, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, in the forenoon, a FRAME HOUSE and LOT, situate on the south side of King street, adjoining the house occupied by Mr. Isaac Robbins. The lot is subject to a yearly ground rent of 20 pounds. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

December

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

dtf

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this state, offers for sale the FARM on which he now resides, lying on Pomonkey Creek, about 3-4 of a mile from Potomac River, and sixteen below Alexandria, containing 530 acres; about 200 of which are well timbered. The situation is remarkably healthy, and commands a beautiful view of the Potamac from Mount Vernon to several miles below the Indian Head. The soil is productive, and a part of it well adapted to Timothy anp Clover.—The improvements are—two good dwelling houses, kitchens, barns, stables, &c. and a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, all of which are now in a bearing state. A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchase money. The land will be shewn at any time by application to the subscriber.

Benjamin T. Fendall.

Charles County, Maryland,
November 3.

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from *Samuel Bailey* to us, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts to *William Wilson*, surviving administrator of *Cumberland Wilson*, deceased, and to *Benjamin Botts*, we will offer at public sale, for cash, on the 19th day of March next, at the front door of the court-house, in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county, described in the deed as situated on Occoquan Creek, adjoining to the town of Colchester, and devised to the said *Samuel Bailey* by his father *William Bailey*—supposed to contain four hundred acres.

Thomas Harrison, jun.
R. I. Taylor.

December 8. cots

TO RENT,

The STORE and WAREHOUSE lately occupied by Messrs. *Libby* and *Carne*, at the corner of Fairfax and Prince streets. Also, one of the adjoining Stores and Warehouses in the same brick building. Possession can be had immediately and the rents will be made unusually low.

J. H. Hooe.

October 10. cots

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 11.

RUPTURE WITH MR. JACKSON.

A paper was read from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, in the form of a joint resolution, approving the conduct of the Executive in relation to the refusal to receive any further communications from Mr. Jackson.

The resolution was read a first and second time, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

MR. JACKSON'S "CIRCULAR."

Mr. Quincy observed that he perceived that in the letter from Mr. Smith to Mr. Pinkney accompanying the message of the President of the United States of the 29th November, 1809, allusion was made to an important paper headed "Circular," which had not been communicated to Congress.—He perceived also that by the resolution just received from the Senate a specific declaration was required as to the contents of that very paper. It appeared to him extremely proper that the House should have that paper on its files, and within ths reach of its members, before a declaration was made respecting it. Under this impression he offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to lay before the House a copy of a paper purporting to be a circular letter from Mr. Jackson to the British Consuls in the United States, referred to in the letter of the Secretary of State to Mr. Pinkney, accompanying the message of the 29th November.

Mr. Dana observed that there was another document which it might be of some importance to have on the file of the House, and which it might be also necessary to consult; that was the despatch from Mr. Canning, which it appeared was sent by Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State. He moved to add that paper to the resolution.

Mr. Quincy accepted the amendment as a part of his resolution.

Mr. W. Alston objected to the first part of the motion. He said the House must see the impropriety of calling on the Executive for a document of which it could not have an official copy; for no doubt the copy sent to Mr. Pinkney was cut out of a newspaper and such a one only could be sent to the House. He had no objection to calling for that asked for by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) although the material parts of it were often quoted in the documents before Congress.

Mr. Quincy said it was not his intention to call for what was not in the Secretary of States office; the paper which he wanted was a copy of that paper transmitted across the Atlantic by the Secretary of State, as appeared by his letter to Mr. Pinkney. The gentleman might have seen Mr. Jackson's circular letter, he (Mr. Q.) had not seen it; he had not been fortunate enough to obtain a copy of it. It must be in the office of the Secretary of State; for it was utterly impossible for it to have been sent to our minister in London, without also retaining a copy in the office of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Smilie said he would not oppose a call for any information that should be deemed proper; but he did not know upon what ground the House would call upon the President for this paper which had not been addressed to the President, but to the British Consuls in the United States. It could not be officially in the possession of the Secretary of State, who, he presumed, had seen it in the papers as every one else had. Mr. S. said he accidentally held in his hands a New Hampshire paper containing it, and if the gentleman from Massachusetts was desirous of perusing it, it was at his service.

Mr. Eppes asked for a division of the question. He said he was willing to call for any paper which was or which might be presumed to be in possession of the department of state; but it could not be presumed that the circular of Mr. Jackson was in that office in any other form than that referred to in Mr. Smith's letter, viz. in a printed form. Certain it was that it could not be in she department of state, because it was dated subsequently to the intimation that no further communication would be received from that source by the Sec'ry of State. The only reason, he presumed, why the other paper alluded to had not been communicated to Congress, was, that it was a *printed* paper *purporting* to be a despatch from Mr. Canning. He had no farther objection to the call for either of these papers, other than it was neither decorous or proper to call upon the President for that which could not be officially in his possession.

Mr. Gardenier observed, that in addition to other forcible considerations, it would be treating the executive rudely, when he had called their attention to a particular paper, to go to any other source to procure it; besides, that in the latter case a spurious copy might be imposed upon the house. If the president referred to a certain document as justifying his conduct, by procuring that document the house would have the whole ground before it. What would be the situation of the house, if, pursuing the ideas of some gentlemen, every member was to bring forward a document which he believed to be the legitimate one, and all these copies should differ? Who was to decide which was the correct one? If the house were to act at all on this subject, it was not only respectful and just to the president, but extremely civil, to enquire of him on what ground he has acted. As a true American and staunch republican, Mr. G. said he was desirous to give the president every opportunity of doing himself justice.

Mr. Quincy said that a copy of this circular having been forwarded to our minister in England, a copy must remain on the files of the secretary of state's office; and therefore he asked for it, merely that the house might have on this occasion precisely that information which the secretary of state had communicated to Mr. Pinkney.

Mr. Potter cited, as a reason why Mr. Quincy's motion should be agreed to, that between the copy of Mr. Champagny's letter to our minister in France, as it appeared in the public prints, and as since communicated to congress, there was a material variation. If in that case there was a variance between different copies, it was equally probable that there should be a variance in the different copies of Mr. Jackson's circular.

The question was then taken on Mr. *Dana's* amendment, viz. on that part calling for a copy of the paper purporting to be a despatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine, and carried without opposition.

Mr. Whitman, after a few observations that were not distinctly heard, offered an amendment understood to be intended to embrace in the papers to be called for the note from Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith containing the "three conditions" which are admitted, in Mr. Smith's letter of October 19, to have been submitted to him by Mr. Erskine.

The question was then put on the whole resolution as amended—and the Yeas and Nays being demanded on its passage—

Mr. Rhea said he should vote against the resolution, as by passing it the house could add nothing to its stock of information, nor receive any official document; in both cases it could receive only a printed paper.

Mr. Smilie said he had no objection to one part of the resolution, that which called for a copy of the dispatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine; but connected with the other paper he could not agree to it, for it would be the most extraordinary call he had ever witnessed since he had held a seat in Congress. What! said he—shall we call upon the executive to send to us a paper which is not, never was, and could not be officially in its possession? It is known to every member of the house that the secretary of state cannot have in his possession any other copy of this paper than such as is in the hands of every member in the house and of every man out of doors. I should think, sir, when we consider the nature of the paper alluded to, that there is nothing in it would create any prejudice in its favor in the mind of any American in heart, if brought in this house. What is this paper? It is an appeal to the people of the United States. I for one shall not be guilty of the absurdity of calling for a paper which I know is not in the possession of the president any more than it is in mine; for the latter part of the motion, if distinct from the first, I would gladly vote.

Mr. Wheaton said that he was in favor of both branches of the resolution taken together. There seemed to be a difficulty with some gentlemen with respect to the first branch of it, and it seemed to be contended that the paper there alluded to, being published in newspapers only, ought not to be noticed. In reply to this it might be observed that the secretary of state had tho't proper to notice it in his correspondence with our minister in London, & it was therefore before the house. The house were not called upon to act upon a paper which might be variously published in various prints, but on a paper such as the secretary of state had thought proper to transmit to our minister in London. Mr. W. said he therefore wanted not to know what had appeared in the newspapers, but what had been forwarded to our minister in London; to obtain this an application to the president was the proper mode, and he could not see why there should be any objection to its being exhibited.

Mr. Troup said he had voted in favor of the latter part of this resolution, and against the first; and he must now be compelled to vote against both combined. He deemed the object of the resolution to be improper, because on the face of it it appeared that the paper asked for was an inofficial letter. If procuring a copy of it from the office of the secretary of state would establish its authenticity, there could be no objection to the call. But the communicating or withholding would not stamp authenticity on it, because it was a document of which the department of state could not have an official copy.

Mr. Macon said he did not attach so much consequence to this motion as either its advocates or opponents appeared to do. The object was to get a paper which had been published in all the newspapers of the U. States, Mr. Jackson's Circular, which it was clear could not be sent to the house in an official form, because it was not addressed to any department of our government, but to the British consuls. The other paper asked for was a document with the substance of which every one was adquainted. Without enquiring what was the object of the call, if any gentleman wanted a copy of any paper in the department of state, he would never object to gratify them. It had been said that the house should not call for it, because it was addressed to the British consuls; but, Mr. Macon said, it was known to have been written by Mr. Jackson, because if it had not it would long ago have been denied. It was called an appeal to the people; so was Genet's—but Mr. M. said, he had never cared any thing about these appeals, he should not care if Mr. Jackson should make another, because he had no apprehension of any effect such things could have in this country. It could not be positively ascertained whether or not the letter in question was written by Mr. Jackson, but by calling on the printers; and he had no idea of meddling with them: he only claimed the privilege of believing what he pleased of their publications. Mr. M. was in favor of the resolution, because other gentlemen wished the papers for their information.

Mr. Quincy said that the importance of this resolution lay in this: that the House was called upon (by the resolution from the senate) to decide on the contents of a paper the existence of which was first made known to them by communications from the executive. When called upon in this way, was it not a duty the house owed to itself to ask for the papers on which it was to express an opinion? The house would not do justice to itself if it did not ask for them after the intimation they had received that they were in possession of the secretary of atate.

Mr. Gardenier remarked that he took it for granted, that the more carefully the house proceeded, the more fully it possessed itself of all the documents on the subject on which they were about to legislate, the more impressive upon their own country and upon the world, to whom in part the resolution appeared intended to be addressed, would their decision be. The determination to be made should appear not to result from passion, but from a deliberation and coolness worthy the representatives of a great nation. He professed sincerely that upon the subject of the resolution from the senate, he had formed no opinion, neither should he vote for the present motion because he inclined to one side or other on the former. He wished to possess himself of all the facts on the subject. It appeared that a copy of this circular had been forwarded to our minister in London, in order to guide him in his conduct, Mr. G. presumed. We (said Mr. G.) are called upon to act here on the subject; our minister at London is directed to act there.—If he has a right to enable him to discharge his duty, to have a copy of this paper communicated to him, shall we not also have the same privilege? The question, he said, was not whether the document was officially on record in the secretary of state's office, but whether the house should be called upon to act on a document which was not before it. With the same propriety might a jury be refused the hearing evidence on a case on which they were called to decide, as the house could be refused a copy of this paper. It was said that it was only a newspaper publication. Newspaper publication or not, originally, Mr. Gardenier said that the President had made it a public document by communicating it officially to our minister in London. He was satisfied that the President could have no objection to communicate it; for he well remembered that his predecessor had sent to the house about the time of laying the famous embargo, a paragraph from an English paper containing something like a surmise that certain orders in council would be issued. If, as it had been said, the present President would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, he could not have the least objection to comply with the request of the house to send a newspaper document, which his predecessor had sent one without any request at all.

Mr. Smilie said that if the call was made, the house could get no more than what every one had seen—and he called upon any gentleman to say that he had not seen the circular in the public prints, and also whether he believed that the house could get from the executive any other information than that which every member had or might have in his possession. He confessed for his own part that he thought it would scarcely be treating the executive with that delicacy due from one department of the government to another, to call upon him for a paper not officially in his possession, in order to see whether or not he had transmitted a faithful copy to our minister in London. It seemed to insinuate a doubt of the propriety of his conduct. [Mr. Gardenier said that no such thing was meant.] Mr. Smilie said he did not believe gentlemen did mean it; but it was a reflection that naturally flowed from the circumstances. He did not know, if they could trust the executive, why they should call for a paper already in every one's hands. He recollected a former case—for this was not the first appeal that had ever been made to the people. When Genet was the French minister here, Mr. S. said he had taken a step more direct than in the present case, and yet congress had never called on Gen. Washington for a copy of his appeal; for it had, as in the present case, been estblished in all the papers, and no one had doubted its authenticity. If the house was not to act on the case till they had got an authenticated copy of the document in question, they never would act, for assuredly they never would get it; but if no one entertained a doubt on the subject, he tho't they might act with propriety.

Mr. Dana said that by the message from the Senate the house was called upon to express an opinion on a certain paper, to decide what was its meaning, and to concur with the senate in affixing to it terms of reprobation. And was the house of representatives to pronounce on this subject without having the paper before them? Could they, in point of legislative decorum and propriety, undertake to judge without seeing the paper in form? Would gentlemen refer them to newspapers for documents on which to act? He certainly never expected to hear it advanced on this floor that members of the house were to keep a file of every newspaper containing a document. If this was necessary, he had certainly been deficient in his duty; for he had not kept a paper containing a copy of the circular said to have been written by Mr. Jackson.—Whatever construction had been given by the president or secretary of state to a particular document; with all deference to their honor and virtue, Mr. Dana said, he could not consent to surrender his own right of construction, of examination and of judgment, nor to prostrate his understanding, however feeble, at the foot of the executive or any other department of the government. Really, if newspaper publications were to be considered as authentic, and sufficient for the use of members of this house, why had the house ordered 5000 copies of the documents to be printed for its use, when all the documents appeared in the newspapers before they had been printed and delivered for the use of the house? In point of propriety and respect to the senate, Mr. D. said he might be at liberty to say that it was fair to presume that that body had the paper before them; he could not permit himself to imagine that they would have acted without it before them; and he hoped that the representatives of the people would also shew a sufficient respect for themselves to have it before them when it was the subject of their deliberation.

Mr. Milnor was of opinion that, being called upon to pronounce a solemn opinion on a certain proceeding, they should have all the papers relating to it before them. He asked whether, when the house was called upon to pronounce an opinion and make a decision which might lead to a war, they should not have the same information before them that the president had before

tion? Mr. M. said he felt every disposition to support the executive in all proper measures in the execution of his duty; he was ready to meet the question proposed whenever the house had before them the documents on which he had acted. Until they had them, it was impossible that they could make a just decision.

Mr. Newton said he should decidedly vote for the resolution before the house.—The vote which he should give did not proceed from any disrespect to the President; the simple reason which would induce him to vote for it was, a desire that when the house came to a discussion of the resolution from the senate, they should proceed to the merits of it; that no incidental question should be discussed, that no gentleman should have an opportunity of saying that he could not vote for it because the house had refused to call for documents.

Mr. Bibb said that if the mover of the resolution had any other object in view than was expressed on the face of it, it was perfectly immaterial to him and must be so to the house. He should vote for the resolution not because the papers would have any influence on his conduct, but because they were deemed of importance by others whose duty it was as well as his own to endeavor to relieve their country from its embarrassments. It appeared to him that any member had a right to ask of the executive any public document which he deemed necessary for the government of his conduct in legislative matters. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Quincy) having declared such to be his situation in regard to the present paper, Mr. B. said he ought to have it.

Mr. W. Alston said that gentlemen spoke of their being called upon to vote on the resolution from the senate without this paper. If that resolution was not pleasing to them, it was open to amendment. If the friends of the resolution failed to justify it from the want of the paper in question, its opponents could make use of that argument against it. The letter of Mr. Jackson was known to be nearly verbatim with the note delivered by Mr. Oakley to Mr. Smith; and no additional information could be derived from the call, although embarrassment might be created.

Mr. Upham said it was for the very purpose of seeing whether the letter coincided with the note just alluded to, that he wished to see it. Why then refuse to call for it?

Mr. Eppes said, lest it should be thought, from what had been said by others, that in voting against the resolution he should be desirous of acting without information, he should make a few remarks. This was not an ordinary case in which application ought to be made to a department of the government for information—for what department could say whether the piece to which the British ministers name was subscribed was a genuine paper or not? You know, (said Mr. Eppes) to a certainty that the letters have not gone to the secretary of state by an official channel, but that he possesses the same information as you do and no other. In every case of this kind are you not compelled to act on newspaper information? If in any instance a legislative body attempts to examine the couduct of a minister appealing from the executive to the people, on what must it decide? Is it to be expected that his address will be forwarded to the President? No sir; it is *from* the executive the appeal is made, and it will be found in newspapers, pamphlets or some other form circulating among the people. On the present occasion, as to the authenticity of the paper, I for one, without expressing any opinion on the merits of it, have no hesitation in saying that I believe it to be a genuine paper, written by the minister of Great Britain for the purpose of appealing from the constituted authority to the people of this country. If you apply now to the secretary of state as proposed, what can he do? He has become possessed of information in the same way with yourself; and in transmitting it to our minister, he does not call it a copy of the letter, &c. Now if this paper had come in any official form to the secretary of state, it would be proper for Congress to call for it. But of what importance is it to obtain information cut out of a public newspaper? This motion does not affect the enquiry on the resolution from the senate, which is, whether from the circumstance of the letter appearing in print and not being denied by the British minister, from a view of all the circumstances, Congress shall think it a proper subject on which to legislate? If they believe that on a paper thus dispersed they cannot act without ascertaining its authenticity, let them summon the printer and take other steps to ascertain it. The appeal is *from* the government and to them I should last of all look for a copy of it. The letter from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine, coming enclosed from our minister at London, I have no objection to call for; but because I have no objection to take that part of the resolution, I cannot swallow the nauseous drug with which it is compounded.

The question was then decided by yeas and nays, in the affirmative, 69 to 46.

Messrs. Quincy and Dana were appointed a committee to wait on the President with the resolution.

Mr. *Sheffey* laid on the table the following resolutions:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law to authorise the President of the United States to cause the several persons who were removed from the Batture in front of the suburb of St. Mary, in the city of New Orleans, on the 25th January, 1808, to be restored to the possession thereof, to be held with the same rights with which they respectively held the same prior to such removal, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the President of the United States, if he shall be of opinion that the United States have such a claim to the Batture in front of the suburb of St. Mary, in the city of New Orleans, as will justify the expence of prosecuting the same with the assent of the persons removed therefrom, on the 25th of January, 1808, to name three persons who shall have full power to hear and finally determine all right, title, claim and demand whatsoever, as well of the United States as of the persons so removed, both in law and equity, and their decision or a majority of them shall be binding as well on the U. S. as on the said parties.

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the President of the U. S. if he shall deem it most proper, to compromise the conflicting claims of the U. S. and the persons removed from the Batture of the suburd of St. Mary, in the city of New Orleans, or cause the same to be tried in a court of the U. S. in such manner and at such place as will secure an impartial trial.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15.

The difference.—When Genet bearded our government to their teeth, exercising acts of sovereignty, by enlisting men, fitting out a privateer, &c. &c. and being reprimanded by the executive, insolently *threatened to appeal from the government to the people*, (in which he was upheld and encouraged by the party now in power,) what was the course pursued by the dignified Washington? Did HE at once refuse to consider him any longer as an ambassador, and publish the rupture in a semi-official paper? No. Even in this highly flagrant case, he contented himself with requesting the French government to recall him, and in the mean time left Genet altogether undisturbed, nor was the step taken known to more than a few confidential friends. Compare his proceedings with the late violent measures at Washington!

(N. Y. Eveneng Post.)

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 11.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Captain Russel left Lisbon the 23d of Oct. at which time the British still lay at Badajoz and he did not hear that any thing material had taken place between the Spaniards & French. The latter probably lay still, waiting the troops that it was said were coming on from France.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, *December* 14.

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

Mr. Gold from the committee appointed to present the resolution passed yesterday, to the President, reported that they had performed that service, and that the President would attend to the request of the House.

Mr. Southard from the committee of revisal and unfinished business, reported in part—The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Nelson from the committee to whom was referred a resolution of the House respecting the disabled officers and soldiers of the late revolutionary army and the present army of the U. States, reported a bill for the formation of an invalid corps, to which all disabled officers and soldiers of the United States army are to be attached. The bill was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Mr. M'Kim laid on the table sundry resolutions respecting commerce.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Canada and Nova Scotia refugee bill, Mr. HELMS in the chair; the blank was filled so as to limit the time of this act to *three* years from the time of its passage. The bill was reported to the House and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Several private petitions and post road resolutions, were presented and referred.

Mr. Bacon presented the petition of the directors of the N.E. Mississippi land company, aespecting lands purchased of the state of Georgia, commonly called the Yazoo lands. The petition was read—giving a long historical view of the title of the lands in question. Mr. Bacon moved a reference of the petition to the committee of claims.

Mr. Troup loudly opposed the reference: he literally *lifted up his voice like a trumpet* against it, and moved that the house reject the petition with disdain.

Mr. *Bacon* spoke in favor of his motion for a reference.

Mr. *Troup* urged his motion of rejection.

The *Speaker* decided that the motion for rejection could not supercede the motion for reference.

Mr. *Dana* spoke a few words against the rejection on account of the authority on which this petition was grounded, no less than the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate this affair, Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Levi Lincoln.

Mr. *Stanford* spoke a few words respecting the report of the abovementioned gentlemen.

Mr. *Troup* followed Mr. *Stanford* on the same subject.

Mr. *Gardenier* appealed from the decision of the speaker on account of the two motions first made.

Mr. Poindexter thought the committee on public lands were the proper committee to which this petition ought to be referred. He spoke at some length on the subject. He was against any reference, but if referred at all he wished it to go to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Bacon answered the arguments of *Mr. Poindexter* and insisted on his first motion for a referrence to the committee of claims.

Mr. *Livermore* spoke in favor of the reference and of an investigation of the business. He repelled the charge of fraud which had been brought against the claimants.

Mr. *Pitkin* spoke respecting the order the business had taken; he was of opinion that a motion to reject could not be maintained if the petition was couched in decorous language; he was therefore of opinion that the decision of the chair was proper. He was of opinion that the reference to a committee was the proper course the petition ought to take.

Mr. *Ross* was in favor of the reference.

Mr. *Bibb* said a few words in answer to Mr, Ross.

Mr. Macon rose to oppose the reference—he said the house had said no! no! to these petitions several times; and he cho't the time of the house ought not again to be taken up with another investigation of the business.

Mr. Dana rose again to explain what he had before said respecting the report of the commissioners who had been appointed to investigate this business. He read a part of that report where the commissioners recommended a compromise with the claimants.

Mr. *Pitkin* and Mr. *Livermore* spoke a few words more in favor of the reference.

Mr. *Upham* spoke a few words in favor of the reference.

Mr. *Gardenier* made a motion to adjourn; Lost. And the question was about to be taken by yeas and nays; when Mr. *Stanford* rose and said a few words against the reference. The question of reference was then taken by yeas and nays and carried, yeas 60, noes 56. Adjourned.

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next, will be sold at the Coffee House, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, on a credit of two, four, and six months, for approved endorsed negotiable notes—

One hundred & twenty-five Shares of Stock in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

P. G. Marsteller.

Dec. 15.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

MOLASSES in hogsheads and barrels.

ALSO,

A few kegs of BATH BUTTER.

Isaac Robbins.

December 15. d1w

Alexandria Weaving Manufactory.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity are respectfully informed that we the subscribers, lately from the neighborhood of Manchester, (England) have, by the desire and aid of our friends, opened a WEAVING MANUFACTORY, on the premises belonging to Mr. Edward May, between the dwelling house of Thomas Swann, Esq. and the Spread Eagle Tavern, Prince-street—where we are ready to receive for weaving the various sorts of country spun cotton, linen and woollen, and hope by a steady, & upright attention to business, to merit the encouragement and approbation of our friends and the public. In order to give general satisfaction to our friends and employers, every material will be strictly weighed on the receiving and delivery thereof. The yarn, &c. in hanks or broaches, are more suitable than in balls.

Joab De Mane,
Robert Hart,
Henry Moon.

November 30. 2m

NOTICE.

AN annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, will be held at the city tavern, in the town of Alexandria, on the first Monday in January next, when there will be an election held for five Directors, a Clerk & Treasurer, agreeable to charter.

By order of the Board,

G. Deneale, *President.*

December 11: 3aw

Some Valuable Slaves,

Belonging to the estate of *Edward Carter*, deceased, will be offered at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at *Hay-Market*, in the county of Prince William. They will be sold in families and for cash.

E. Brooke,
Administrator with the will annexed, of *Edward Carter*.

November 11—13. co24t

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the House on Fairfax-street in Alexandria, now occupied by Mrs. *S. Nickolls*. The assessors say this property is worth four thousand two hundred dollars, and have, year after year, assessed it at this sum; but the subscriber now offers it for sale at the half of the assessed value.

He also offers for sale,

The vacant Lots on Fairfax and Franklin-streets. Assessors have said that these Lots are worth three thousand two hundred dollars per acre, and have assessed them at that rate; but the subscriber will take less than the half of that sum per acre.

He would gladly sell all his property on the Mall—his Houses on King-street, near Royal-street—his Houses on the same street, near Washington-street—his ground-rents, or any other property he has in Alexandria, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months.—Apply to Cuthbert Powell or

S. Cooke.

Leesburg, March 30. 1aw

☞ PRINTING in all its various branches, handsomely executed with accuracy and dispatch.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by
HAMILTON'S
CELEBRATED WORM DESTROYING
LOZENGES.
(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay-street.

I have a son six years of age, who for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath foetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your Worm Destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. Moore, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 47, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore voluntarily maketh oath that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls the one five, and the other three years of age were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabiiant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects.—The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they ill enjoy, though 5 months have nearly elapsed, since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5 1806.

TO LEE.

Some time last spring I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it delieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time the nose, and about the seat—convulsions, eppiletic fits, and sometimes a privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometime loathing food and sometimes voracious—purging with slimy and fœtid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains andsickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to
LEE'S HAHN'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
Which for 10 yoars past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I have received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, WM. DEVENNY,

ITCH CURED.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; Hamilton's Lozenges; Hamilton's Elixir, for Coughs; the celebrated Antibilious Pills; Hamilton's Essence of Mustard, for the Rheumatism; Tooth-Ache Drops; Hamilton's Grand Restorative for Debility.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—That imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore please to apply only to *Jas. Kennedy*, sen. Bookseller, King-street, Alexa. who has long been sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations. As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on its outside wrapper, the signature of

Hannah Lee,
Widow of the late Proprietor
July 31.

PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold on the 29th day of this month, if fair, if not the next fair day, unless disposed of at private sale,

A Two Story Brick House,

On Water street, adjoining the property of captain Hamilton, and Mr. Harper's Rope Walk. For terms apply to the

PRINTER.

December 7.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks
1000 New England do. do.
200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackarel
50 tons Plaister Paris
20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.
10 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum
4 pipes French and ditto Brandy
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
50 bbls. do. do. different qualities
2 hhds. Copperas

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin, } TEAS.

Madeira, Lisbon, Claret, and Catalonia } WINES,

Holland and Country Gin
New England Rum in hhds. and bbls.
Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Martinique Cordials, in boxes
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey per gallon, Figblue,
Molasses in hhds. Spanish Flotant Indigo, Spanish Cigars, Butter,
Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,
Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Candles,
Malaga Raisins in boxes,
Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,
Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
London and Philadelphia Mustard,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Red Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and
30 hhds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

November 30.

Just Received

And for sale by James Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King street,

Gentlemen and Lady's Pocket Almanacs, in plain and Morocco bindings, for the year 1810.

AND

Johnson's Virginia and Farmer's Almanacs for do. containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter—by the dozen or otherwise.

ALSO,

Dr. Hooper's Physicians Vademecum—just published—a very useful Manual for young gentlemen of the faculty. Price 112 cents.
Dr. Rees's Medical Guide.
Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Carter.
Blair's Lectures on Rhetoriek and the Belles Lettres.
Adams's Roman Antiquities.
Complete Farrier (new edition.)
Misses' Magazine—2 vols.
Porteus Lectures on St. Matthew.
Dr. Newcomb's Harmony of the Evangelists.
Mrs. West's Letters to a Young Man.
Cowper's Poems and Task—seperate, elegant miniature editions.
Mediator's Kingdom, not of this World. 37 and half cents

December 7. eotf

Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels,

Forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. *Triplet*, at the coffee-house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, tho' offered at six dollars per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination, before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to $2 25 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers, that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editors to annex to the last number a complete list of the names of the subscribers as the patrons and encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the suscriber, and no where else in the district.

James Kennedy, sen.

December 5. eotf

For Rent or Sale,

A Bake-house & Dwelling-houses.

THAT Bake House and Dwelling House situate at the corner of Water and Oronoko streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Jamieson. Possession may be had the first day of January next.

ALSO,

That Square, or two acres of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate on Washington street, between Oronoko and Pendleton streets, whereon my family at present live. Immediate possession may be had.

John Dundas.

November 17. d1w&eotf

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.

Ordered, That the administrator of Joseph Harper, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for for four weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste.

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Harper, late of the county aforesaid dec'd, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 8th day of December, 1809.

Wm. Harper, *Adm'r.*
of Joseph Harper.

December 8.

FOR SALE,

The following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1600 acres, more or less, called and known by the name of Buffaloe Marsh, lying within 12 miles of Winchester, in the county of Frederick, in the state of Virginia. On about 900 acres of this tract there are several very well improved farms tenanted for life or lives, the balance free of all incumbrance, including an excellent merchant mill built with stone, the whole yielding an annual rent of about 800 dollars. Much of this tract is very fertile, well watered, and all abundance of timber. It is generally rolling, but part of it is hilly and stoney, chiefly of lime stone. It will be laid off to suit purchasers.

Another tract, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland, containing about 2800 acres, bordering on the river Potomac, adjoining the Stratford estate, and the late residence of Richard Lee, esq. of Chantilly. On the estate are a number of farms and tenants at will. Part of this land is extremely fertile, and all of it as good as the lands generally are in that part of the country. The Marsh affords excellent range for stock, and is happily situated for fish and fowls of which that river abounds, and must be a desirable estate to any person who may choose to reside in that part of the country.—It will howeverb e laid off to suit purchasers.

The above lands are held by deeds of purchase duly recorded in the general court,

Another tract containing 992 acres, lying in the county of Berkeley, adjoining the residence of Rawleigh Colston, esq. of which about 660 acres is leased for the balance of the life of an aged man, the rest tenanted at will. This land is situate in what is called the big bend of Potomac, and borders on it. In point of fertility it is esteemed inferior to none in that part of the state and is held by deed from James Marshall, esq.

Seven other tracts containing 1000 acres each, adjoining each other in the county of Mason, within a few miles of the Ohio, between the two Kanhawa's on the waters of Sandy Creek, which runs through a considerable part of it. It adjoins the lands of general Washington, and the late Benjamin Harrison, jun. esq. A large portion of it is rich bottom and the upland of very good quality. It is held under the original patentee by deeds duly recorded in the general court.

Five full & complete Shares in the Dismal Swamp Company.

Upwards of 16,000 acres of Lands, being very old military rights, lying in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and the Indiana territory, chiefly patented in my own name and ready to be shewn.

A more particular description of the foregoing property may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Richmond, who is authorized to make contracts, or to myself in Alexandria. The titles are all undoubted, and the terms proposed are, one fourth in cash at the time of conveyance, the balance in three instalments, the last two to be on interest from the date. Any species of the public stock and of the different Banks in the United States of Insurance Companies—of the Potomac Bridge and Turnpike Companies will be received in payment according to their fair value. Ground rents in the city of Richmond and town of Alexandria, or Houses and Lots, will likewise be received in payment according to such rates as may be agreed upon.

John Hopkins.

July 27. 2aw6m

Loudoun Land for Sale.

FOR SALE, on THURSDAY, the 21st of December next, on the premises, the TRACT of LAND on which the late Judge Jones resided, in Loudoun county, with about 25 SLAVES, and the stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs on the estate. The tract contains nearly two thousand acres, and possesses many advantages which entitle it to the attention of those who may wish to reside in that highly improved part of our country. Two merchant mills are in the neighborhood, one on the adjoining estate, and the other within 3 miles. It is ten miles from Leesburg, 55 from Alexandria, and 40 from George Town, the new turnpike from Alexandria crosses a corner of the land and terminates at the nearest merchant mill.

The whole tract is remarkably well watered, Little River passing through the middle of it, and many small streams on each side emptying into that river: About 50 or 60 acres are already well set with Timothy, and at least 300 acres are capable of being made excellent meadow. It will be divided into tracts of different dimensions to suit the convenience of purchasers. A credit of one, two and 3 years will be allowed. Bonds with approved security, and a trust on the land will be required. The Negroes are supposed to be very valuable, some of them being good house servants, and the others principally young men and women—For them the same term of credit will be allowed, and that of a year for every other article.

James Monroe, Ex'r.
of the late Joseph Jones, the elder.